

this species had been called *Capra picta*, Erhardt*. But there seemed to be little doubt, upon further examination, that the Wild Goat of Crete and the Cyclades, known since the days of the Odyssey†, was not really separable from *Capra ægagrus* (Pallas) of Western Asia. Mr. Busk had kindly examined the skull of the present specimen, and quite agreed with this identification. Blasius ('Säugeth. Europas,' p. 483) had spoken of the Wild Goat of Crete and the Cyclades as *Capra bedæ*, but without giving any authority for this statement.

Mr. Sandwith had furnished the following note on the occurrence of *Capra ægagrus* in Crete:—

"The Cretan Ibex is found on the slopes of Mount Ida and on the White Mountains, both of which attain a height of 8000 feet.

"Living amidst inaccessible rocks at an elevation of 4000 feet and upwards, they are seldom molested, being only occasionally shot by shepherds; and the island being free from beasts of prey, man is the only enemy they have to fear. The female sent to the Society's Gardens was procured from the White Mountains when a few weeks old; the two males were from Mount Ida, also taken when quite young. At first they were very wild, but soon grew tame, being fed chiefly on mulberry-leaves, and afterwards on barley and oats.

"Two of these animals have recently been sent to Berlin."

Mr. Edwin Ward, F.Z.S., exhibited two double hind feet of a Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*), and read the following remarks:—

"Amongst a herd of about 150 Fallow Deer belonging to Lady Churchill, of Cornbury Park, Oxon, there has existed a doe possessing a malformation consisting of double hind feet.

"This doe has for several successive years dropped a fawn with the same malformation of double hind feet as her own.

"The keepers state that the doe had been served by different bucks each year. The hind feet of her progeny never differed, but always partook of the shape of the mother's.

"The division occurs in the upper part of the tarsus, which gradually diverges into two separate tarsi and two separate feet."

The following papers were read:—

1. On an apparently new Species of Parrot from Eastern Peru. By OTTO FINSCH, Ph.D., C.M.Z.S., &c., Curator to the Bremen Museum.

[Received November 29, 1873.]

PSITTACULA ANDICOLA, sp. nov.

Diagn. *Viridis unicolor, subtus dilutior; mento olivaceo-flavido; rostro canescenti-corneo.*

Description.—Upper parts beautiful dark grass-green, rump and upper tail-coverts somewhat brighter; the feathers on the occiput

* See Rev. Cat. Vert. p. 90.

† See Odyssey, ix. 118 and 154.

and hind neck show under certain lights their tips shining olive-brownish yellow; front, lores and cheeks, and all the under surface yellowish grass green, brighter than the upper parts; crop and breast washed very faintly with olive; chin and upper part of throat changing into olive-yellow; quills dark grass-green, a little darker than the back; the primaries on the inner web sooty blackish, on the outer web dull greenish blue, with narrow but distinct green margins; the tectrices of primaries on the outer web towards the base also washed with dull blue; under wing-coverts grass green, like the vent; quills from beneath dull malachite-green like the under-surface of the tail-feathers, which from above are dark grass-green; the first primary beneath exhibits a narrow margin of olive-yellow. Bill horn-grey, with yellowish tip, mandible yellowish, with grey basal portion; feet and claws brownish.

Long.	rectr.		rectr.		Alt.	Latid.	Long. dig.				
tot.	alæ.	intern.	ext.	culm.	rostr.	rostr.	tars.	ext.			
c. 6½"	4"	1"	2"	4"	2"	5"	5½"	4"	5"	6"	(poll. Angl.).

Hab. Eastern Peru.

The specimen from which the above description was taken was collected by the well-known explorer of Peru, Mr. H. Whitely, at Paucartambo, a village east of Cuzco, in the Andes, at an elevation of 9400 feet. As I learn from a letter of Dr. Sclater, who kindly forwarded to me this specimen for inspection and description, Mr. Whitely unfortunately collected only this single specimen, which has no label of sex, but is certainly mature. The sexual differences are therefore still to be ascertained; and it seems to be possible that the male may exhibit a brighter coloration, although I incline to believe that both sexes will prove to be alike. In respect of the generic position, there can be no doubt, according to my views, that the species must be placed in the genus *Psittacula*, although there are some differences; but these show clearly that *Psittacula andicola* unites the true *Psittaculæ* of South America (*Ps. passerina*, *cælestis*, &c.) with those usually distinguished under the generic term *Urochroma*, Bp. (*surda*, *melanonota*, &c.). From the latter it differs in the more rounded, although short, tail with more pointed feathers, as in the true *Psittaculæ*; besides, the tail-coverts are less elongated; the wings are quite the same as in the true *Psittaculæ*, but do not reach to the end of the tail, as in the members of the subgenus *Urochroma*. The bill much resembles that of *Psittacula*; but the lateral margins of the upper mandible show no emargination, and the bill in general is more bulky and corresponds rather with that of *Bolborhynchus*, Bp. (*B. monachus*, *aymara*, &c.), which, however, are easily distinguished by their long, cuneated tail-feathers. *Psittacula andicola* stands quite alone in its uniform green coloration, and cannot be confounded with any of its allies.